जवाहर रोजगार योजना का एक समवर्ती मूल्यांकन शुरु किया है । मूल्यांकन के मुख्य ब्यौरे सृजित रोजगार की मात्रा और स्वरूप, श्रमिकों को दी जाने वाली मजदूरी, सृजित परिसम्पत्तियें और समुदाय तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए उनकी लाभप्रदता तथा योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में आने वाली समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में हैं । मूल्यांकन कार्य देश के प्रत्येक जिले में किया जा रहा है और इसके वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(घ) निधियों का ऐसा कोई अन्तरण भारत सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है । यदि ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में आयेगा तो राज्य सरकार से निधियों की वसूली की जाएगी ।

Partictpation of Trade Unions in the Indian Labour Conference

5B. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) what are the criteria fixed by Government for the trade unions to be able to participate in the Indian Labour Conference;

(b) whether, besides the Central Trade Unions, the independence trade unions federation^, operating on the national level will also be allowed to participate in the ensuing Indian Labour Conference; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINIS TER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA); (a).to (c) On the basis of the recommendations of the National Labour Conference held on 17-18 September, 1982, the following decisions regarding representation of Trade Unions on Indian Labour Conference were taken :—

(i) Only Trade Union Organisations which have a membership of more than five lakh spread over 4 States and 4 Industries would have representation in the Indian Labour Conference.

(ii) Organisations which are not affiliated to any of the Central Trade Union Organisations would not be invited.

However, on consideration of the representations received by the Government it was decided that smaller Central 'Trade Union Organisations having membership of more than one lakh and less than five lakhs may also be given representation on the Indian Labour Conference. Accordingly, the Central Trade Union Organisations having membership strength of more than 5 lakh$_s$ are provided seats pro-rata on the basis of the verified membership figures of each Central Trade Union Organisation. The Central Trade Union Organisations with a verifier membership of more than on$_e$ lakh but less than five lakhs are provided only one seat each in the Indian Labour Conference.

3. The criteria for representation of Workers' Organisations at the; Indian Labour Conference were again considered by the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on 25-26 November, 1985. The Conference felt that the matter relating to criteria for workers' representation on the Indian Labour Conference should be left to be decided by the Central Trade Union Organisations theateelves and in the case of any difference among them, Government would take a decision in the matter.

4. For the 29th session of the Indian Labour Conference held on 21-22, April 1990 representation was given as per paras 2 and 3 above. For the 30th Session proposed to be held on the 7th & 8th September, 1992, it has been decided to give representa-

tion to the Workers' Organisations! on the same pattern as in the 29th Session.

Rise in prices of drugs .

586. SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of brands of Thiopentone Sodium Ha-lothane, Codine (Glycodine); Fura. zolidon, Ampicjllin, Amoxicillin, Cephalexin, Blemycis, Heparin, Pheno-formin, Pheniramine etc. have increased by over 80 per cent after annoucement of DPCO, 1987;

(b) what were their prices under DPCO, 1979 before August, 1987 and what are their prices now packwise and what is the percentage increase in each case;

(c)\what are the causes of these price hikesi;

(d) what are the names of other products where price increase is more than 100 per cent after the announce ment of DPCO, 1987;

(e) what are the name$_s$ of products whose break up was examined by the monitoring cell and what was its reaction; and

(f) when did each producer subm the break up and what ;was the pc centage of price increase intimated in each case?

THE MTNISTER OP STATE I" THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) The requisite information, to the extent available, is given in the Annexure. [See Appendix CCXIV, Annexure No. 82]

(c) In a situation of rising cost of inputs, some increase in the prices is inevitable if the availability *ctf* these items has to be ensured. The increase is relatively more jn those cages having high import content due to adjustment of the exchange rate of rupee against major foreign currencies, partial convertibility of rupee, etc. However, as far as medicines under price control are concerned, Government is fixing/revising the prices as per the provisions of the Drug (Price$_s$ Control) Order, 1987 (DPCO) after careful scrutiny and-in consultation with the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. This mechanism ensures, as is also borne out by the details in the Annexure, that the price increase approved by the Government is reasonable and actually related to the increase in input costs.

(d) to (f) As per the provisions of the DPCO, 1987, manufacturers are free to revise the' prices of non-scheduled formulations after informing the Government. The number of decontrolled formulations in various pack sizes and dosage forms runs into thousands. On a sample basis between January-July, 1992, out of about 271 formulations packs in respect of which details -were received, Percentage increase over prices prevailing before the commencement of DPCO[1], 1987 was more than 100 per cent in 30 cases only. Government can legality intervene in the pricing of formulations outside price control only if the pre-tax return as a percentage of sales turnover exceeds the limits prescribed in Schedule V to the DPCO, 1987.

तुर्कमेनिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा

587. श्री अजीत जोगी :
चौधरी हरि सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में तुर्कमेनिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने भारत की यात्रा की थी ;